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POETRY.

CHILDHOOD.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Come to me O ye children!
For I hear you at your play,
And the questions that perplexed me
Have vanished quite away.

Ye open the eastern windows,
That look towards the sun,
Where thoughts are singing swallows
And the brooks of morning run.

In your hearts are birds and sunshine,
In your thoughs the brooklets flow,
But in mine is the wind of Autumn
And the first fall of the snow.

Ah! what wonld the world be to us,
If the children were no more?
We should dread the desert behind us
Worse than the dark before.

What the leaves are to the forest,
With light and air for food,
Ere their sweet and tender juices
Have been hardened into wood—

That to the world are children;
Through them its feelings glow
Of a brighter and sunnier clime
That reaches the trunk below.

Come to me, O ye children!
And whisper in my ear,
What the birds and the winds are singing
In your sunny atmosphere.

For what are all our contrivings,
And the wisdom of our books,
When compared with your caresses
And the gladness of your looks?

You are better than all the ballads
That ever were sung or said;
For ye are living poems,
And all the rest are dead.

Miscellaneous.

SKETCHES OF FORT DUQUESNE & FORT PITT.

November 25th, 1858, being the occasion of the Centennial Celebration of the occupancy of Fort Duquesne by the British and American troops, under Gen. Forbes, was commemorated in magnificent style, by the citizens of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg. As a matter of interest at this time, in connection with this event, we give the following sketches, which we copy from the Pittsburg *True Press*:

HISTORY OF FORT DUQUESNE.

This important post was erected by the French, in the year 1754, and named in honor of Captain Duquesne, who acted a most conspicuous part in the French and Indian war.—Numerous other forts had been built about the same time, extending from Lake Erie to the Ohio river. These encroachments of the French, on what was regarded as English territory, created much agitation in the colonies, as the purpose of the French was evidently to prevent the extension of the English colonies west of the mountains—and furthermore, it was regarded as the first step in the consummation of a plan of the French Court, to place all North America under French dominion. Under these circumstances, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, selected and despatched George Washington, then in his twenty-second year, as a messenger to the French commander with instructions to ascertain the forces of the enemy, the nature and location of the fortifications, and to learn if possible what gave occasion to the expedition of the French.

The result of the expedition of Washington, (being his first public service) is familiar to every American reader, as it is fully set forth in a journal kept by himself. On the 22d of November, 1753, he arrived at the mouth of Turtle Creek, on the Monongahela, and from thence he walked down to the present site of Pittsburg. Here his journal reads thus:—"I spent some time in viewing the river and the land in the fork, which I think extremely well situated for a fort, as it has the absolute command of both rivers." But we need not dwell further upon the journal.

During Washington's absence, steps had been taken to fortify and settle the point formed by the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, and upon his return he "met seventeen horses, loadened with materials and stores, for a fort at the forks of the Ohio," and soon after, "some families going out to settle." This beginning by the English colonists, was made by the "Ohio Trading Company"—but, upon the return of Washington, and the transmission of the intelligence that the French were determined not to yield the West without a struggle, Gov. Dinwiddie immediately set about making preparations for war, and a company was to be raised and "to proceed at once to the forks of the Ohio, there to complete, in the best manner, and as soon as possible, the Fort begun by the Ohio Company, and in case of attack, or any attempt to resist the settlement, or obstruct the works, those resisting were to be taken, and, if need be, killed."—While Trent's little band of forty men were working away, in hunger and want, to fortify the point at the head of the Ohio, to which both the French and English were looking with so much interest and jealousy, a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand. Indeed, all was so quiet that Frazer, an old Indian-trader, who had been left by Trent in command of the new fort, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, tho' all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low entrenchments at the forks, and swift feet had borne the news to the French camp up the Allegheny Valley. On the 17th of April, 1754, the occupants of the unfinished fort at the head of the Ohio, were astonished at the sight of sixty bateaux and three hundred canoes, on the Allegheny. The boats contained a thousand men, several pieces of artillery and ample stores. Ensign Ward, then in charge of the Fort, was "summoned" to surrender by the French Commandant, Contrecœur, and as resistance was useless, he surrendered his works, passed up the Monongahela, and thus left "the forks" in possession of the French.

The French claim to the land lying in the entire valley of the Ohio, as set up by Contrecœur, was the first act provocative of the long and bitter hostilities which followed. "The seven years war," says Albach, "arose at the forks of the Ohio; it was waged in all quarters of the world; it made England a great imperial power; it drove the French from Asia and America, and dissipated the scheme of empire, so brilliant and so extended, they had so long cherished."

In the following year, 1755, the famous though disastrous expedition of General Braddock, was projected and executed. On the 20th of April, he left Alexandria, to march upon Fort Duquesne, whither he had been expressly ordered; and the 7th of July following, he was met by the French and Indians, at what is now called "Braddock's Field." We need not recount the incidents of the defeat, which formed the most terrible reverse that the British arms had encountered in America. The Colonists suffered dreadfully at the hands of the French and Indians after the defeat of Braddock. Whole settlements were destroyed, and many men, women and children, were cruelly massacred.

The next prominent event in the history of Fort Duquesne, was the defeat of Major Grant, in September, 1858, at the point known as Grant's Hill, now within the city limits. He had been sent in command of eight hundred men, to gain further information in regard to the condition of the Fort, but underrating the numbers within the garrisson, his forces were attacked and routed, with a loss of two hundred and seventy killed, forty-two wounded and himself taken prisoner. Washington, in speaking of this engagement states that "it was a very ill conceived, or very, ill-executed plan perhaps both—but it seems to be generally acknowledged that Major Grant exceeded his orders."

We pass on to the successful expedition of General Forbes, who arrived with 2700 Pennsylvanians, 1800 Virginians and 1000 British regulars, on the evening of the 24th of November, 1758, at Turtle Creek, ten miles above Fort Duquesne. A council of war was held here, the result of which was that it would be impracticable to proceed—the provisions and forage being exhausted. The General, upon being informed of this, swore he would sleep in the Fort, next night, or in a worse place. About midnight, a tremendous explosion was heard, and Forbes swore that the French magazine had been blown up. This revived the spirits of the English and provincial soldiers. The Indians who had watched the approach of Forbes' army, reported at the Fort, that they were "as numerous as trees in the woods." The French, numbering about four hundred men, became terrified and disheartened, and setting fire to their magazines, barracks, etc., pushed off their boats, some up, and some down the river. All the improvements made by the French had been burnt to the ground, and the next morning—Nov. 25th,) Forbes' army took peaceable possession of the important post of Fort Dequesne, the erection of which was the cause of the bloody war.

Thus was Fort Duquesne evacuated, and thus did the Forks of the Ohio pass into the possession of the English. With the fall of Fort Duquesne, and the capture of Niagara, all direct contest between the British and French in the West was closed, the hostility of the Indians was abated, peace was restored to the border of the English colonies, and settlers began slowly to push further into the Indian country.

HISTORY OF FORT PITT.

General Forbes died at Philadelphia on the 11th of march, 1759, and he was immediately succeeded by Gen. Stanwix, who, in July of the same year, proceeded to theh ead of the Ohio, to carry out the orders of William Pitt, then at the head of the British government. Pitt was strongly impressed with the importance of speedily restoring, if possible, the ruined Fort Duquesne, and in case it could not be repaired, he favored the erection of an adequate defence upon the site of the old fort. Accordingly Gen. Stanwix immediately (perhaps in August, 1759) commenced the building of Fort Pitt, so named in honor of the then prime minister of England. The fort was of five sides—the two facing the country were supported by a revertment of brick work, nearly perpendicular, supporting the rampart on the outside. The other three were protected by a line of pickets, fixed on the outside of the slope of the rampart. Around the whole work was a wide ditch, which would be filled with water when the river was at a moderate stage. The draft of the work was made by R. Rutzer, and to show the anticipations of security entertained at the time, we quote the following from a letter written at the fort, under date of September 24, 1759:

"It is now near a month since the army has been employed in the erection of a most formidable fortification, such a one as will to the latest posterity secure the British empire on the Ohio. There is no need to enumerate the abilities of the chief engineer, nor the spirit shown by the troops, in executing this important task; the fort will soon be a lasting monument of both."

The siege of Fort Pitt, in 1763, was the most prominent one in its history. On the 27th of May, of that year, bands of Indians appeared before the fort, and after [illegible] stragglers, and firing on the garrison, a delegation of chiefs appeared and demanded the surrender of the fort. They refused friendship to the English, and gave them to understand that if they did not abandon the fort they would all be scalped by overwhelming numbers, then on their way for that purpose. Capt. Ecuyer could not be caught in this trap, but he effectually frightened the Indians by telling them that he had men enough to defend the fort, and that thousands of men were coming to his assistance. The Indians were thus beaten at their own game and fled down the river.

In July of the same year the Indians again appeared near the fort, in considerable numbers and again attempted to get possession by stratagem. They stated that they had a message from the great Pontiac, who was coming with his bands to strike the English at the forks of the Ohio. Ecuyer told them that he could defend himself for three years against all the Indians in the woods and that if they came about his home he would fire bagfulls of bullets at them. Disappointed in getting possession of the Fort by stratagem, they commenced an attack in the night, firing under cover of the river bank.—A constant fire, for many days, was poured upon the Fort, and it was often on fire from their arrows. The Indians lay so closely along the bank, that they could not be wounded from the garrison, and any one who appeared on the rampart was sure to be a mark for an arrow or a bullet. The garrison of Fort Pitt consisted of three hundred and thirty men, besides moer than two hundred women and children who had taken refuge therein. The supply of provisions was too small to hold out long against the terrible siege, and Col. Boquet, at Philadalphia was ordered to march to its relief. He collected a small force, of about five hundred men, and entered upon his most perilous undertaking, and with the most painful forebodings of the people.—The route lay through an unbroken forest, for two hundred miles, infested with savages far more numerous and more determined than those which destroyed the fated army of Broddock. Col. Boquet pursued the route opened by Gen. Forbes five years before, and on the march they relieved Forts Bedford and Ligonier, both beleagured by the Indians. Less than a day's march west of Ligonier by the dangerous defile of Turtle creek, Boquet determined to march to Bushy run, rest until night, and pass Turtle creek under cever of darkness. When within half a mile of Bushy run, the army was attacked in the front and rear, and a determined battle ensued. Again and again were the Indians driven back, and again was the attack renewed.—The troops were exposed the the fire of an almost invisible foe, and there the contest raged for seven hours, until darknes suspended hostilities. They lay upon their arms all night and at daybreak the attack upon them was renewed with great fury, and continued without intermission until noon. By a skillful manœuvre, which completely deceived the Indians, Col. Boquet finally succeeded in pouring a volley on them in flank, and then charged them with the bayonet which caused them to flee in dismay—and the rout was complete. About sixty Indians were killed, and a great number wounded. After the battle, the army marched without interruption, twenty-five miles to Fort Pit, relieved the garrison, supplied them with arms, provisions and ammunition, and thus secured it against the dangers of another siege.

It is said that the works of Fort Pitt cost the British crown £60,000, and it may be so since it was pronounced "a most formidable fortification, such a one as would to the latest posterity, secure the British empire on the Ohio." The "British empire on the Ohio" was destined soon to be overthrown, notwithstanding the "formidable fort," and fifteen years later it was abandoned by order of the British government.—Nothing now remains of the fort, excepting the "old redoubt" built in seventeen hundred and sixty-four, by Col. Boquet. It still stands, the only remaining memorial of the British possessions in the Mississippi valley.

Support your mechanics.

There is no truth more undeniable than that it is the bounden duty of every community to support its mechanics. They are a worthy and indispensable class of men, and we find no town or village flourishing without their aid. Indeed their absence is always a true index of the condition of the place—whether it is advancing in wealth and importance, or sinking into decay. Wherever we pass through a village, and here the carpenter's hammer, the clink of the blacksmith's anvil—that village, we say to ourselves, is prospering. It cannot be otherwise, for the producers are actively employed, and outnumber the consumers.—Whenever this is the case, the people are growing wealthy, and at the same time training the rising generation to habits of industry and morality. If a city or village pursue the oppoite of this course—neglect its mechanics and support those of some other place, those who are left, and compelled by force ot circumstances to remain, will become idle and profligate; they will cease to produce, and become consumers; in a few years they become beggars and their children become ignorant and vicious. If there is truth in the assertion that we ought, as a nation, to give the preference to domestic manufactures, the fact is equally true with regard to the community, and both are sustained by the same argument.

If a merchant would have around him substantial customers, let him by every means in his power, support the mechanics in his village, and as they become more wealthy, their custom will increase, especially in those articles on which he makes the greatest profit; for it is undeniable, that as men become more wealthy, they also become more luxurious, and no merchant will deny that articles of luxury always afford the greatest profit. The habit of importing large quantities of cheap foreign articles, in competition with our village merchants, is short sighted and wrong, both as regards the mechanic and consumer; if the merchant will look further into the operation of things, he would find that he had crossed the path of his own interest by doing so. Let the merchant bring the case to his own door, and he, perhaps, may better understand it.

Suppose that every individual who possesses means, and who uses in his family four or five hundred dollars worth of goods per annum, should, instead of buying of him at retail, go to some city wholesale establishment and purchase his years' supply, would he not in bitterness condemn such an illiberal course, would he not say to him, in truth, that he was warring against his own interest, by destroying the business of his own town, and giving it to another; and that his littleness would react upon him in double fold by decrease of his property and business? So in the same to the merchant. We say then all classes support each other, and by mutual exchanges, keep that wealth at home which necessarily expended abroad, tends to destroy the business of our neighbor, and which in turn destroys your own.—*Spirit of the Age.*

AN INSTANCE OF REMARKABLE COOLNESS.—The Knickerbocker Magazine picks up a good many good things. In the December number we find a story which runs thus: Judge B., of New Haven, is a talented lawyer and great wag. He has a son, Sam, a graceful wight, witty, and like his father, fond of mint juleps, and other palatable "fluids." The father and son were on a visit to Niagara Falls. Each was anxious to "take a nip" but (one for example, and the other in dread of hurting the old man's feelings) equally unwilling to drink in the presence of the other. "Sam," said the Judge, "I'll take a short walk—be back shortly." "All right," replied Sam, and after seeing the old gentleman around the corner, he walked out quickly, and ordered a julep at a bar-room. While in concocto, the Judge entered, and (Sam just then being back of a newspaper, and consequently viewing, though viewless) ordered a julep. The second was compounded and the Judge was just adjusting his tube for a cooling draught, when Sam stepped up, and taking up his glass, requested the bartender to take his pay for both juleps from the bill the old gentleman had handed out to him! The surprise of the Judge was only equalled by his admiration for his son's coolness; and he exclaimed, "Sam! Sam!—you need no julep to cool *you!*" Sam "allowed" that he didn't.

☞"You seem to walk more than usual my friend." "Yes, I have been straitened by circumstances."

THE CHEVALIER FORNEY IN TROUBLE.

The Chevalier Forney, in these unhappy times for Democratic rebels, finds himself in a world of trouble at Washington. In casting about for relief he flies, in a late letter to his own paper against the administration and "Bennett of the New York *Herald*." He says we are "the right arm of the strength of the administration," that "Bennett is, *par excellence*, the prime favorite of the White House," that "Bennett bullied" the administration "into allowing him to send a correspondent on the great submarine telegraph expedition, in the good ship Niagara;" that "he forced another of his agents into the diplomatic service in Mexico;" that "he got Fleurot, the friend of his family, sent as Consul to Bordeaux;" and "then Chevalier Wikoff, the most intimate associate of Bennett, was sent abroad on the secret service fund, as a roving dipiomat." Next we are told by this ungrateful fellow Forney, that "Bennett has a longing for society," and then, that although "Mr. Crittenden is not invited to dine at the Presidential mahogany," "Bennett is sent for, and escorted to the fire side of the President, and honored almost on bended knee.

Such are the complaints of poor Forney. The ungrateful vagabond! Has he forgotten the time—not very long ago—when he sent Wikoff as "roving diplomat" to "Bennett" in behalf of this same Chevalier Forney?—that Wikoff fullfilled his mission, and that, for "sweet charity's sake," we did all we could in behalf of Forneys' first for a place in the Cabinet, and then for a consulate, &c. Very true our good offices availed not, because Mr. Buchanan understood his man, and knew his weakness much better than "Bennett." But surely, Forney cannot have forgotten how he sought our society at the Everett house, and personally thanked us for our good endeavors. We accepted his acknowledgements as from a man in his right mind. If he was not so, how are we to discriminate between Forney drunk and Forney sober? Poor Forney!

As for that dinner at the White House it is hardly necessary to say that it was marked by that hospitality, politeness and courtesy, which on all occasions may be found in the "society" of Mr. Buchanan. But if he will drop in at Fort Washington on any day in the year, and bring Forney along, reformed, repentant and sober, they shall have a dinner far superior to the dinners of the White House, or any other house in Washington. We pity Chevalier Forney. On the basis of his repentance and reformation we should cheerfully give him a good dinner. Poor Forney! Will any body take "the pledge" to Forney?—*N. Y. Herald.*

MR. DALLAS AS A SPORTSMAN.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times*, gives the following lively account of a late achievment of Mr Dallas:

"You may not know that Mr. Dallas is a capital shot, and wields the Manton as cleverly as the pen. No accomplishment can possibly come amiss to a diplomatist, although our good people in general seem to think even good manners and a decent knowledge of their own language superfluous ornaments, unworthy the envoy of a Republican State—and Mr. Dallas' skill as a marksman served him very prettily the other day in an extemporized match with a certain veteran Viscount who is trying to console himself in the turnip fields for his defeat upon the floor of St. Stephens, and pops away at partridges with a surer aim than at Jones.—Our Minister was the Viscount's guest at the charming country seat immortalized by that most modest of chroniclers, Mr. Henry Wykoff, and was enjoying the morning air, when his host emerged from the mansion, gay with that inexhaustible gayety which fifty years of London life and government have not abated, and arrayed for the field in the inevitable gaiters appropriate to the murder of birds.

"He was apologizing for leaving his guest, without suspicion that an American diplomatist could think of meddling with so peculiarly British a sport as shooting at partridges in the turnip fields, involving as it does, six or seven hours of pretty hard walking, with no slight pull upon the whole system, muscular and nervous, when our Envoy most politely insisted upon setting off, accoutred as he was, rather for the drawing room than for the open country, and trying his hand at the business. The Viscount of course assented, no doubt with such a private chuckle over the coming misfortunes of his diplomatic friend as Rochefoucauld would have delighted to witness, and the illustrious gentlemen marched off together with their small array of dogs and gamekeepers. The first American volley was delivered from both barrels, 'right and left,' and brought down as many birds. Fancy the Viscount's amazement. This, however, might be a piece of luck. But what could be said when every whirr and rise in the field was followed by the same prompt and precise results, till the hour of luncheon found the unpremeditated game-bag of the western representative rather more than twice as heavy as that of his distinguished companion? Only I fear that we are often more fortunate than wise—for I have known some of our ambassadorial corps whom I should have been sorry to pitt either on point of skill, strength, endurance, good humor, good manners, or good sense, against the veteran ex-leader of English liberals, and I should be glad indeed to think that the half of our young men of education and position could come as creditably out of such a chance encounter as an actual Minister at the Court of St. James. Meanwhile you may safely enroll Mr. Dallas with Chief Justice Marshall, Chancellor Kent, Gen Scott, and other vigorous worthies to whom we once appealed against the notion that our American breed of men carries less weight and will stand less wear and tear than the ancestral British stock. We are our own worst enemies, certainly, and need only take honest thought of our own bodies and what they require in the way of play and work alike, to hold our own with our cousins or with all the world. But of this honest thought we have sorest need, and I trust that every young Yankee who on reading this feels inwardly "convicted" that he should have been unequal to the silent challenge of the British statesman, will forthwith shoulder his gun and hunt the fields until he has brought himself up to the mark."

STEPTOE'S BATTLE FIELD.—We find in the *Oregonian*, of Oct. 9th, the following touching recital of a visit to Steptoe's battle field, a spot now hallowed in history:

"Colonel Wright, after reaching his camp on the Lahtoo or Nedwhuald creek, detached Maj. Grier with three companies of dragoons to visit Col. Steptoe's battle ground, to recover the two 12-pounder howitzers there lost, and to gather the remains of the officers and men that fell in a conflict long to be remembered. Lieut. Mullen, with his party, was sent to determine the position of, and make a map of the battlefield, and Lieut. White, third artillery, to bring back the long-lost guns. Lieut Gregg and Dr. Randolph, who had both been present in Steptoe's engagement, and Lieuts. Pendre and Howard, were also sent to pay the last respects to the remains of men so ruthlessly butchered, while acting as the pioneers for a people who will ever remember to mention with praise the names of Taylor and Gaston when the fame of many shall have grown dim.

"At 12, M., they reached the battle-field, which was now marked by a scene of sad desolation. The bones of men lay scattered, bleaching over the prairie hills for miles around; for during the heat of battle the bodies of all could not be recovered, and, as the retreat was made at dark of night, no time was had to give sepulture to many who had fallen, and hence the fields showed that both wolves and savages had not been absent from this desolate picture. In silence and sadness they gathered the bones and remains of all, in order to give them, a suitable burial and as Lieut. Gregg and Dr. Randolph would point to this and that spot as bearing witness to the brave acts of brave men, many a bronzed cheek was bedewed with the silent tear, dropped for men that had fallen in so unequal a contest. And taking a pair of shafts of one the guns, the only thing remaining of all that was left on the battlefield, they fashioned and framed them with a rude cross, which they erected on the ground—not only as a Christian sign, but as a token to mark for all future travelers, the spot where brave men met so terrible a fate, and in mournful silence the command retraced their steps after so sad a mission. Mr. Kolecki and Mr. Sohon, the two civil engineers who were present, made fine sketches of the battle ground and the [illegible] country."

Fighting a Squatter.

About thirty years ago, when in the now flourishing city of Hannibal, on the Mississippi river, there were but a few hutsbelonging to some hardy "squatter" and such a thing as a steamboa was considered quite a sight, the following incident occurred:

A tall brawny woodsman stood leaning against a tree which stood upon the bank of the river, looking at some approaching object, which our reader would have readily discovered to have been a steamboat.

Now, among the many passengers on this boat, both male and female, was a spruce young dandy, with a killing moustache, &c., who seemed bent on making an impression on the hearts of the young ladies on board, and, to that end, he must perform some heroic deed. Observing our squatter friend, he imagined this to be a fine opportunity to bring himself into notice—so, stepping into the cabin, he said:

"Ladies, if you want to enjoy a good laugh, step out on the guards. I intend to frighten that gentleman into fits, who stands on the bank!"

The ladies complied with the request, and our dandy drew from his bosom a formidable bowie-knife and thrust it into his belt; then taking a large horse-pistol in each hand, he seemed satisfied that all was right. Thus equipped, he strode on with an air which seemed to say: "the hopes of a nation depend upon me!"

Marching up to the woodsman, he exclaimed: "Found you at last, have I? You are the man I've been looking for these three weeks. Say your prayers!" he continued, presenting his pistols, "you'll make a capital barn-door, and I'll drill the key-hole, myself!"

The squatter calmly surveyed him a moment, then drawing back a step, he planted his fist directly between the eyes of his antagonist, who in a moment was floundering in the turbid waters of the Mississippi.

Every passenger, by this time, had collected on the guards, and the shout that now went up from the crowd, speedily restored the crestfallen hero to his senses, and as he was sneaking off toward the boat, he was accosted by his couqueror:

"I say, you, next time you come around drillin' key-holes, don't forget your acqaintances?"

The ladies unanimously voted the knife and pistols to the victor.

☞A story is told of a doctor in the goodly town of B., not a hundred miles from Vermont. The doctor kept missing his wood and set a watch. As was expected, it proved to be a near neighbor, who soon appeared, and carefully pulling out all dry wood, started off with an armful. The doctor hastily gathered up an armful of green wood, and followed, tugging as fast as he could, and just as the man threw down his armful, the doctor did the same, exclaiming, "There, you must burn green wood part of the time—I have to," and departed, leaving the thief to his own reflections.

Never judge others, but attribute a good motive when you can.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, December 31, 1858.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

THE NEWS.

——Both Houses of Congress have adjourned for the Holidays.

——Hon. Mr. Montgomery is out in a card giving quite a different version of his recent fight with Hon. Mr. English, from that furnished by the Telegraph. He says that when Mr. English spoke to him, he did not answer him, but passed on, when English stepped up behind him and struck him with his cane. Several persons have made affidavits corroborating Montgomery's statement.

——Brigham Young, on or about the 20th ult., was to have been tried before the U. S. District Court, for false imprisonment of Gentile citizens. It was rumored that he would have to be forced to attend Court, by the United States soldiers.

——The Lower House of Congress passed the Pension Bill on the 20th inst. This bill gives pensions to all survivors who served in the War of 1812–14, or were engaged in actual battle fought by the United States with the Indians previous to, or during, that war. The pensions commence from the first day of the present Congress, continue through life, and are graduated as follows: To those who served 12 months, or more, $96 per annum; to those who served 6 months, or more, $75 per annum; and to those who served 3 months, or not less than 60 days, $50 per annum.

——The latest news from New Mexico, confirms the report of the massacre of the entire Mail party which left Albuquerque Nov. 15, by the Camanche Indians. The party consisted of six men who were all killed by the savages.

——It is rumored that Gen. Cass is about to resign his Secretaryship, on account of ill health.—We hope sincerely that the rumor is unfounded and that it will be long ere the Government shall lose the invaluable services of the venerable Secretary.

——The Opposition leaders, of various stripes, are already engaged in laying their plans for the next Presidential election. The ultra Black Republicans are urging Seward and the re-affirmation of the sectional Philadelphia Platform, whilst the "any thing to-beat-the-Loco-focos," are willing to support any candidate, from Crittenden to Fred. Douglass, and to stand on any platform, even if it contained a plank of the squattiest Squatter Sovereignty, so that they have hopes of getting a share of the loaves and fishes.

Personal.—If the writer of the article which appeared as the leader in the last week's Abolition organ, can get any *decent* man to endorse the libel contained in that article, we shall be happy to give such endorser an opportunity to prove his charges in Court, or, should he prefer it, to make them good in a more summary and less peaceable manner. As for the halt-witted manikin who wrote the article referred to, we give notice, once for all, that we would no more think of resenting any *intended* insult coming from that source, than we would of kicking out of our way a live skunk, a pile of street-filth, or any other object whose unsavoriness might offend our nostril. We can but pity the poor fool who imagines that he can either injure, or annoy us, by publishing the stale slanders contained in the article referred to.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

We are under obligations to Gen. Bowman, Superintendent of the Public Printing at Washington, for a copy of his interesting and able Report. The press teems with just laudations of Gen. Bowman's official course, and his Report is admitted on all sides to be one of the most important to the Government that for a long time has emanated from any of the Departments. The economical plan upon which he has conducted the affairs of his bureau, and the still greater reduction in its expenditures which he has shown can be made by Congress, afford ample proof that the present Superintendent is an honest, capable, and patriotic officer. We learn from the Report, among other things, that $75,000 have been saved to the Government, by Congress striking the colored pictures from the Patent Office Reports; that at least fifty per cent. has been saved, over former prices, on all the engraving, and lithographic printing, executed for the last session of Congress, and contracted for by the present Superintendent; that $40,000 have been saved on two contracts for white printing paper; and that about $40,000 *can* be saved annually, by striking from the *extra* numbers of the message and documents, the tables of statistics and other portions which are of little or no interest to the general reader. Truly, General Bowman has done a good year's work, and we hope that Congress will speedily take such action as will enable him to finish successfully what he has begun so admirably.

FAIR PLAY.

In the last week's Abolition organ, there appeared an article headed "Bedford Railroad," in which the assertion is made that Major Washabaugh has done more for the said Railroad than any other man. Now, we do not wish to abate one jot or tittle of the praise due to the Major for the interest he has manifested in our Railroad; but we do protest, in the name of all that is fair and honorable, against this attempt to make capital for one man at the expense of others. This is not a time to make invidious comparisons between the different friends of the road. All should labor together cordially for its success, and every cause of misunderstanding among those who are engaged in pushing forward the enterprise, should be studiously avoided. Were we to discuss the merits of the question whether any one man connected with our railroad project, deserves more credit than another, truth and justice would compel us to say that a certain William P. Schell is that man. He it was who first breathed life into the scheme; who obtained the charter for the road; who secured the subscription of $75,000 (more than all Bedford county has yet raised;) who called the first public meeting to urge the importance of the project, and who made the first public speech in its favor.—But we believe such a discussion to be altogether uncalled for, and, therefore, for the present, shall not engage in it, hoping that others will have sense enough to refrain from it also.

☞Christmas was celebrated by our citizens in their usual quiet manner. The stores and shops were closed, according to previous announcement, on which account but few people from the country came to town. Religious services were had in some of the churches, and there were also meetings of some of the Sabbath Schools. On the other hand, we noticed a number of industrious gentleman busy laying out "worm-fence" all over town, and in the evening there were strong indications of a fight in front of Mr. Blymire's store. The juveniles had a particularly good time of it, ginger-bread, candy, and three cent pieces being the subject of their thoughts the live-long day.

MAJ. THEO. SNYDER.

We are informed that the above-named gentleman will be a candidate for re-election to the post of Sergeant at Arms in the State Senate. We should be rejoiced to record his election. The Major is an excellent man, and a thorough-going Democrat. We hope that the caucus of Democratic Senators, will give him a unanimous re-nomination.

Not Coming.—Mr. Hickok, State Superintendent of Common Schools, will not be here to lecture before our citizens this (Thursday) evening, as announced in our paper of last week.

NEW LAW FIRM.

We refer our readers to the card of Messrs. Forward and Gaither, Attorneys at Law, which will be found in our advertising columns, this week. Mr. Forward is a lawyer of well known ability, and his partner, Mr. Gaither, is a young man of fine talents and excellent character. We hope the new firm may meet with much success.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The Democracy of Allegheny county held a Convention on Thursday, the 23d inst., and elected the following gentlemen Delegates to the coming Democratic State Convention, viz:—Wilson McCandless, John H. Bailey, John Swan, Andrew Burke, J. S. Penney, N. P. Fetterman and A. B. McFarland. With such men as Col. McCandless, John H. Bailey, Andrew Burke and N. P. Fetterman, as their delegates, the Democracy of Allegheny will be ably and faithfully represented. The subjoined resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Allegheny county in Convention assembled, re-affirm the time honored principles of their party, and declare their unfaltering attachment to, and firm determination to maintain the same.

Resolved, That the principles proclaimed in the Cincinnati platform, correctly expound the foreign and domestic policy which our government should pursue.

Resolved, That we have unabated confidence in the patriotism, wisdom, integrity, and statesmanship of James Buchanan, who now so forcibly for the safety, interests and honor of our country, guides with a firm hand the ship of State.

Resolved, That the late admirable message of President Buchanan, is worthy of the Chief Executive of this great nation; and we desire in particular to express our unqualified approval of his unanswerable argument in favor of a Tariff of specific duties.

Resolved, That the true mission of the Democracy is the protection of the people's rights: and that we re-affirm the position so uniformly taken and so persistently maintained by the Democracy of Allegheny county against the unjust and unconstitutional taxation of the people for railroad purposes.

Resolved, That the unblushing efforts, and the unscrupulous means used to effect the repeal of the tonnage tax, furnish another, and an alarming evidence of the grasping power of rapacious corporations, and of their utter disregard of the rights and interests of the people; and the Democracy of Allegheny county, now as heretofore declare their undiminished hostility to the repeal of the tonnage tax.

Shooting Match.—A shooting match will come off at Kulp's Hotel, Martinsburg, on Friday next, for a star porker, who rejoices in the euphonious title of "John." His swineship is represented as being a first class porker—a "whole hog"—and the competition for him among the "sharp shooters" of the Cove, will no doubt be animated.—*Holidaysburg Standard.*

A medical friend of ours, whose puns are as pungent as his pills, says that this "shooting match" at Mr. Kulp's, must have been a *Kulp*able affair, indeed!

Broad Top Coal Trade.

Shipments of coal over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad for the week ending December 23 — 2,808¼ tons.
Previously — 99,934 "
Total since January 1 — 102,742¼ "
Same time last year — 76,697 "
Increase over last year — 26,045 "

☞The regular monthly meeting of the "Young Men's Christian Association" will be held in the Methodist church, on Friday evening next, (31st inst.,) at 6½ o'clock. An Essay will be read by Mr. William Hartley; Subject, "Sin and its fruits." The public are earnestly invited to attend.

A happy New Year to all our patrons and many returns of the same!

☞The orange crop of Louisiana this season is very large, and the crop is selling from plantations at from six to eight dollars per thousand. Last year a planter below the city was offered for fifteen hundred dollars a small tract of land adjoining his, and which was planted with orange trees of full growth. He refused, and this season the owner of the tract in question has sold his orange crop for three thousand dollars.

The Message and the Opposition.

The determined purpose of the opposition to beat down the National Administration, right or wrong, is shown by the comments of their press upon the President's Message. During the late political campaign in this State, *the Tariff* was used as a lever to lift opposition candidates into power. The hard times were attributed to a want of sufficient protection to the manufactures of the country, and more particularly those branches of industry in which Pennsylvania is most deeply interested. It was charged that Mr. Buchanan was neglectful of the welfare of his native State, and the only way to bring about a revival of our drooping industrial pursuits, was to elect Congressmen who were hostile to his administration. We denied the alleged indifference of Mr. Buchanan to the interests of Pennsylvania, and affirmed that the Tariff would as certainly be revised if "Mr. McPherson were sent to China as if he were sent to Congress." We said Mr. Reilly would vote for a bill increasing the Tariff and Mr. Buchanan would sign it, and already we are in possession of proof of the disposition of both these gentlemen to do precisely what we said they would do. Mr. Buchanan has recommended an increase of the Tariff and Mr. Reilly has voted for a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill raising the duty on Iron, Coal and Wool, in the production of which such a large share of Pennsylvania capital is invested.

* * * * *

The great difference the opposition press pretend to see between the views of Mr. Buchanan and of Mr. Conn is not very perceptible to unassisted eyes. The magnifying power of strong political malice is required to bring out this great difference. The truth is, the difference between the President and the Secretary of the Treasury is unimportant. But suppose these high public functionaries were as wide apart as the poles—how would that affect the *merit* of the President's recommendations? Is a Chief Magistrate less deserving of praise because he recommends an increase of the Tariff and a change from ad valorem to specific duties in certain cases, contrary to the views of one or of all his Cabinet officers, provided the alteration be right in itself, than if he did so with the full concurrence of his constitutional advisers? If the opposition were *sincere* in their professed wish to enhance public prosperity by raising the tariff—if they held the public good and not their own political success in view—they would loudly applaud the President for recommending the adoption of measures they profess to believe necessary to the revival of trade and manufactures; and they would applaud him all the more loudly, if he made his recommendations in direct contrariety to the views of the financial officers of his administration. The fact that they do not give the President credit for what he has done, but content themselves with the wretched employment of hunting out and magnifying a difference of opinion between him and one of his Secretaries, proves conclusively that they would rather the "languishing industry of the country" should continue to languish, than that our Democratic President should have the credit of contributing to its revival. A political organization that evinces no higher regard than this for the public good, ought to be kicked out of existence by a patriotic people.

The profligate leaders of the opposition do not want the Tariff raised during Mr. Buchanan's administration. They want the revenue to fall short, in order to give odor to their false charge of extravagance; and they want the hard times to continue, that they may have some available capital for the next Presidential election. They would rather see the wheels of government stopped and every poor man in the country starved to death, than lose the political capital they could make out of deficient revenue and continued depression of business.—But they will miss their mark. Their Representatives in Congress, however glad they might be to embarrass the administration and to damage the Democratic party by retarding the returning prosperity of the country, *dare not* refuse to sustain the President's Tariff proposition when it comes before them for their action.

* * * * *

The success of Mr. Dewart's resolution indicates that Congress will adopt the President's Tariff policy. Mr. Reilly and other Democrats from Pennsylvania who were overthrown by extra votes piled up at Iron Works, will by their action in Congress, restore the curtailed revenue to its former standard and afford to the depressed industry of the country the incidental asistance it is supposed to stand in need of. Mr. McPherson and his worthy compeers in political humbuggery can then suck their thumbs through the Congress of which they have become members by means of fraudulent representations to the people, and at the close of their term, retire with the consciousness that they each have six thousand dollars in their pockets for which they have rendered no equivalent to the public.—*Valley Spirit.*

Another New Counterfeit on the State Bank of Ohio.—A new and rather dangerous counterfeit was shown us by a Third street banker yesterday morning, and having seen several of the same kind since, we concluded that they are numerous in our midst. They are on the State Bank of Ohio—will rogues never weary of making counterfeits on this institution?—of the denomination of two, and, though the engraving looks badly to a practical eye, the bill will, no doubt, pass with retail dealers who are not cautioned against it; indeed, as it is a small note, very convenient in making change, we think it will prove decidedly dangerous, especially to persons not familiar with bank notes. The shading about the word "Two," running diagonally across the lower part of the bill, is heavier than in the genuine, and the head of Webster, at the left end, is badly done. However, as the spurious "Two" is nearly an eighth of an inch shorter than the genuine, measurement with a good bill will enable one to determine the counterfeit.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, Dec. 25.*

WHERE IS HE?

Can any one tell what has become of a certain John C. Fremont, late Republican candidate for the Presidency? The Journals that were so particular to chronicle his every movement, to bring out the strong points in his history, and to magnify him into a hero of colossal proportions, have forgotten that such a man exists. Is it possible they allow him to pass from place to place without simple mention of the fact? Have the studied eulogists of the Rocky Mountain hero so soon forgotten their lesson? Where are those enthusiastic admirers who re-nominated Fremont for President in 1860? Have they concluded that:

Presidential candidates may flourish and may fade,
A breath can make them, as a breath has made?

☞That sterling Democratic newspaper, the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, in a late article headed, "Mr. Buchanan in Pennsylvania," thus refers to the late mass meeting of the Democracy of this county:

On the 15th ult., the invincible Democrats of Bedford county assembled for the purpose of congratulating each other on the splendid triumph achieved in that county at the late election, over the combined forces of the reckless and unscrupulous Opposition. The meeting was very large, and full of enthusiasm and good feeling. Among the resolutions adopted was the following, which speaks plainly the sentiments of the Democracy of Bedford county:

"*Resolved*, That we reiterate our adherence to the principles embodied in the Cincinnati Platform, and again acknowledge our full and unshaken confidence in the integrity and practical statesmanship of President Buchanan and his Cabinet."

This is the manner in which the Democracy of the President's native State speak of his Administration, and the estimation in which they hold the man who has thus far held the helm of the Nation with a steady hand and unfaltering purpose.

Against the Tariff.

Thousands of Democratic votes were cast against the Democratic party in this State, at the October election, on the Tariff question, under the belief that an increase of duties would be certain to follow the change. Whether such will be the result, time will determine. The indications are that our erring friends will find themselves mistaken, and that they are depending upon a "broken reed."

The New York *Evening Post*, one of the leading Republican journals of the country, is out very strongly against any increase of the Tariff. It talks quite flippantly of the persistent efforts of the Iron masters to secure protection of their interests, without regard to "the immense mischief to agriculture and to industries of every kind which dear iron inflicts."—The *Post* says:—"Give protection to a given thing, and the evil imposes itself as a necessity upon all interests which have to use it." Further:—"A false prosperity is created; the industries of the cities and towns are stimulated to excess; the agricultural interests are neglected, then laid prostrate, and finally reaction begins." And still further:—"Protection must necessarily break down all the industries of a nation more or less effectually, and to the extent of its application to the interests standing at the very threshold of commerce." Such is the view taken of protection by one of the most influential Republican journals in the North.—The same views are entertained and promulgated by several of the leading journals of the same party in the West.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, together with those Democrats who joined with them at the last election, may judge from these outgivings of the *Post*, what amount of support their protective policy will receive from their brethren in the North and East. The Iron-masters can also estimate the value to themselves of the late Republican victories in the North, to which many of them contributed so greatly.

The people would not believe it though it was repeatedly brought to their recollection, that the Republicans of the Congress which expired on the day that Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated President, had reduced the Democratic tariff of 1856. It was true, however; and if the people of Pennsylvania will pay attention to the proceedings of Congress hereafter, they will see that the Republicans of the East and the West are no more friendly to protection than the Democracy of the South.

President Buchanan recommends the levying of specific duties on iron, raw sugar, and foreign wines and spirits, so as to increase the revenue, and at the same time afford incidental protection to our iron interest. We shall see, after a while, how far the wise recommendation of the President will be sustained by those who have been crying out so lustily for protection.

☞The correspondent of the New York *Sun*, Dec. 21st, thus states the rise and progress thus far of the English difficulty. The statement shows the conduct of both parties to have been very discreditable, and that of Montgomery to have been the more paltry part. The idea of intimating to Mr. English that he (Montgomery, a man weighing over two hundred pounds) wanted a *fair* chance to knock him (English) down, is puerile and contemptible in the extreme:

Now for a few facts, which will enable the distant reader to understrnd the affair. Last winter, English and Montgomery, up to a certain date, were very intimate on Lecompton matters. They voted together against the original Kansas bill as it came from the Senate.—English frequented Montgomery's room where the genuine Anti-Lecompton Democrats met to make plans. After English caved in, upon the compromise, he boasted in a speech in front of the White House, that his purpose, from the first, in associating with the Douglas Democrats, had been to *watch them*. Montgomery looked upon this statement as an acknowledgement that he was a spy, and from that day to this has refused to speak with his old friend. The gentlemen sit near each other in the House, but have not interchanged civilities this winter.—English, doubtless, resented this conduct, construed it into an insult, and meant to punish the offender. How far he succeeded, each man will judge for himself. Judging from present appearances, I should not be surprised if there be further difficulties. Montgomery entered a complaint before the authorities, but left word that if Mr. English would give him a fair chance to knock him down he would withdraw the complaint.

Direct From Kansas.

The editor of the Chicago *Herald*, was called on by A. C. Davis, Esq., U. S. District Attorney for Kansas, on the 2d inst. He represents the state of things in that Territory as much improved, and constantly improving. The Democracy of the Territory are perfecting their organization, and are harmonious. With the exception of the lawless outrages of the notorious Montgomery, peace and order prevail, and the people, heartily tired of the outside influences which have so long operated to their disadvantage, are determined to manage their own affairs in their own way. Poor Kansas has been the victim of misplaced confidence.—The Aid Societies and their coadjutors, as well as border ruffians and broken-winded political hacks, have done her much mischief. But, now that no more capital can be made out of her sufferings, the people will be left free to pursue a course which cannot fail to render them happy and prosperous. Mr. Davis is on a flying visit to his friends in the State of New York, and will soon return to his post.

GEN. GEO. W. BOWMAN.

We are indebted to Gen. Bowman for a copy of his report as Superintendent of Public Printing. It shows the General to be a model officer and reflects great credit upon him for the economy he has used in his department. He has fully realized the expectations of his friends, and, at the same time that he has reduced the expenditures in the printing department, he has increased the strong confidence which those who know him best have always reposed in him.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

Further Important Discovery of Guano.—We understand that further large and valuable deposits of guano, in the vicinity of Jarvis and Baker's Islands, have been discovered, and formal possession has been taken of the islands by the citizens of the United States, in pursuance of the act of Congress passed in 1856.—Among these islands thus taken possession of, and now pertaining to the United States, are Arthur's, Howland's, Christmas and Malden's—at one of which, we are informed by the captain recently returned, and who took possession thereof, there is a land-locked harbor capable of holding five hundred ships, and with a good anchorage in from five to seven fathoms of water, in a lagoon ten or twelve miles long, and from five to six miles broad, and which is entered from a bay where ships can anchor safely in from seven to ten fathoms smooth water.—A large portion of the surface of this island is stated to be covered with guano, and especialy around the lagoon, four miles in extent, the deposit is found from two to four feet deep, in an impalpable powder, resembling Scotch snuff.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Special Court.—A special court is now in session in this place, held for the purpose of trying cases in which Judge Taylor was either engaged as counsel or in in some way connected with the parties.

Hon. F. M. Kimmell, of Somerset, is presiding. Judge K., it will be remembered, was a prominent competitor for the Democratic nomination for Congress last fall, a position for which he was urged with great warmth by his many friends. He certainly possesses all the qualities of an excellent Judge—at the same time transacting business without any unnecessary delay, and maintaining the dignity and courtesy for which he is remarkable.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

Mrs. Cunningham-Burdell.—A correspondent of the Rochester *Union* writes from New York that "Mrs Cunningham, of Burdell murder notoriety, and her two daughters, are living in an elegant mansion in Twenty-Third street, and, apparently, in easy circumstances. They give parties occasionally, and 'the head of the family,' it is said, was visible at the opera, the other evening. Augusta was married recently to a young Southern planter, and Helen, it is understood, is in a fair way to follow the example."

☞The leading Republican journals of Ohio are agitating the question of who is the most suitable candidate to be presented by their party for the next Gubernatorial nomination. The most favorably spoken of are Messrs. Chase, Giddings, Carter, Dennison, Leiter and Delano. There is a disposition to stand up square for a re-nomination of Gov. Chase; and should he be selected for the Presidency, to unite on the best of the others. The feeling is pretty strong in favor of Mr. Dennison.

Endorsing Mr. Buchanan.—The Washington *Union* contains resolutions of *forty-three* counties of the State of Kentucky, fully endorsing the National Administration. The Democracy of that noble State are a *unit* in approval of President Buchanan's policy.

A Great Cure by Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

I live in Peebles Township, Allegheny county. I had a coughing and spitting, which commenced about the 4th of February last, and continued eight months. I employed the best physicians in the county, and my cough continued unabated until early in October. At that time I was advised to try your PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP, which I did; and after I had taken one bottle, I was entirely free from coughing and spitting. I had despaired of ever getting well, and I think it should be known that this valuable remedy will do for others what it has done in my case.

JOHN C. LITTLE, Peebles Township.
Witness—B. M. Kerr.
Pittsburg, December 31, 1853.
Sold by Sam'l Brown, Bedford, and at Colvin's, Schellsburg.

MARRIED:

At the residence of the bride's father, Dec. 16th, by the Rev. J. A. Coleman, Mr. James Shaw, to Miss Sarah Akers, both of Bedford county.

At the parsonage in Friend's Cove, on Christmas morning by the Rev. C. F. Hoffineier, Mr. Hezekiah McEldowny, to Miss Sarah Heckman, both of the Cove.

On Thursday evening, the 23d inst., by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. George H. Bowman, to Miss Margaret Tetwiler, both of Waterstreet, Morrison's Cove.

On Tuesday, the 21st inst., by the Rev. Daniel Williams, Mr. George W. Bowser, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of General James Burns, all of Bedford county.

DIED:

In West Providence township, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Catherine Roller, wife of Mr. Jonathan Roller, in the 75th year of her age.

In Friend's Cove, on the 21st inst., Mrs. Gertrude Helmerich, in the 87th year of her age.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAIL ROAD & COAL COMPANY.

Notice.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the company, No 309 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, January 11th 1859, at 11 o'clock, A. M., where an election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

Dec 31, 1858. J. P. AERTSEN, Sec'y.

TOOTHACHE.—This disease can be cured by Dr. Keyser's Toothache Remedy, prepared by him in Pittsburg, Pa., which is put up in bottles and sold at 25 cents each. It is an excellent medicine, when diluted, for spongy and tender gums, and is worth ten times its price to all who need it.—Sold at Samuel Brown's, Bedford, and at J. E. Colvins, Schellsburg. Nov. 26, '58–6m.

SURVEYING.

O. H. GAITHER will promptly attend to all surveying business that may be entrusted to him. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the Inquirer office.

ROSS FORWARD. O. H. GAITHER.

Forward & Gaither,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bedford, Penn'a.

Ross Forward & O. H. Gaither of Somerset, have opened a law office in Bedford, Pa. O. H. Gaither, having located permanently in Bedford, will be assisted during every Court by the former. All business entrusted to their care will be promptly and carefully attended to. Office on Juliana street two doors South of the Inquirer office.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Shea, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bedford Borough,—notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to make payment immediately and those having claims will present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement.

O. E. SHANNON,
Dec. 31, 1858. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, upon the estate of Kinzey Ake, late of Union township, deceased,—all persons, therefore, knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

O. E. SHANNON,
Dec. 31, 1858. of Bedford Bor., Adm'r.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Taylor & Mowry is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand by John Taylor who will hold himself ready at all times to accommodate the public with Leather, on the most reasonable terms. The books of the firm will remain in the hands of John A. Mowry, for settlement—and all persons interested are earnestly requested to call and make settlement at once. All those neglecting this notice may expect after the *first day of February, next*, to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Dec. 31, 1858. TAYLOR & MOWRY.

Township or Single Rights of Bedford County for Sale, of

J. M. Clark's

NEWLY INVENTED PATENT, PORTABLE MERCHANT FLOUR MIXING AND DISTRIBUTING APPARATUS, AND COMBINED GRINDING AND BOLTING MERCHANT

Flouring Mill,

OF FULL SIZE, which requires but SIX HORSE POWER to run—grinds 10 bushels of wheat per hour, and makes better and more flour than any mill in existence—turning out at the same operation, Family, Extra, Superfine, Fine, Middlings, Shorts, Shipstuffs and Bran, and occupying but little space—a room 12 by 24 being amply large to place the Mill in and work it successfully.

This highly ingenious and much needed invention, performs an entire new feature in the manufacturing of grain into flour, and attains objects which have been heretofore wholly beyond reach. The splendid manner in which it performs its functions; the simplicity of its structure; all complicated and useless machinery being avoided; the ease with which it can be transported from one location to another—a horse and wagon, at two loads, being all that is requisite; the small space it occupies when ready for use, which would not be missed when placed in a room with other machinery; and the small amount of power used to propel it—the rapidity with which it performs its work—the different qualities of flour by a single operation—the quality and yield per bushel is unsurpassed.

MILLERS AND MILL-OWNERS!

Your attention is called to this ingenious, valuable and scientific belting process, which will save you ten times it cost every six months, if used in your mill in place of your present machinery. It will enable you to make a larger yield of flour, a more uniform quality, and a much better flour.

☞Manufacturers price of Mill $650
☞Right to use from $50 to $100
☞Persons in this county wishing to see the practical workings of this mill, before purchasing can do so by calling at the mill of John Bingham, at Hollidaysburg, Penna., who has one in operation.
☞The right to use can be had by calling upon either of the undersigned, at Bedford, who have the power to sell Bedford county.

GEO. W. BENFORD,
Dec. 31, 1858. JACOB REED.

STRAY HORSE.

ON the 18th inst., was taken up as a stray by the subscriber residing in Clearville, Monroe township, Bedford county, a Stray Bay Horse, supposed to be 9 years old, right shoulder broken and about 15 hands high. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, or else he will be disposed of as the law directs.

Dec. 31, '58. GEO. W. EVANS.

WHAT THEY SAY
IN
SOUTH CAROLINA.

Abbeville, S. C., Aug. 21, 1858.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.

Gentlemen—The close attention which our own affairs have required since the fire, has hitherto prevented us from writing to you about the Safe.

On the occasion of the fire 19th July, by which we suffered a large loss, our store, with a number of other buildings, was consumed. The Safe, of your manufacture, which we had in the store, was exposed to a most intense heat, as is well attested by the effects on its strong iron frame, which, from its flaked and scaly appearance, looks as though it had been heated for a long time in a furnace. The Safe, with heaps of molten glass and kegs of nails, *fused into a mass*, fell into the cellar, surrounded by burning materials, and there was suffered to remain, (as the contents had been removed before the fire reached us,) until the 2d of August, 14 days afterwards.

The difficulty in cutting it open with the best tools that could be procured, convinced us of its power to resist the attempts of burglars, and when it was opened, we found the interior, to the astonishment of all, entirely uninjured by fire.

This test has so fully convinced us of the capabilities of your Safes, that we would not part with the one we have in use for a large sum, were we debarred the privilege of getting another.

Respectfully yours,
R. H. WARDLAW & SON.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
130 Walnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Only Makers in this State, of
Herring's
PATENT CHAMPION SAFE,
THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN.
Oct. 29, 1858.

HAGERSTOWN ALMANACS for 1859, at DR. HARRY'S Drug and Book Store.

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the county of Bedford, that an appeal will be held by the County Commissioners, on the days, and at the places specified, to wit :

For Liberty Township, on Monday, the 10th day of January next, at the house of George Tricker.

Broad Top Township, on Tuesday, the 11th, at the house of James S. Beckwith.

East Providence Township, on Wednesday, the 12th, at the house of D. A. T. Black.

Monroe Township on Thursday, the 13th, at the house of Mrs. Ritz.

Southampton Township, on Friday, the 14th, at the house of William Adams, Esq.

Colerain Township, on Saturday, the 15th, at the house of Joshua Filler.

Cumberland Valley Township, on Monday, the 17th, at the house of Jacob B. Anderson.

Londonderry Township, on Tuesday the 18th, at the house of John Miller.

Harrison Township, on Wednesday the 19th, at the house of V. B. Wertz.

Juniata Township, on Thursday the 20th, at the house of Joseph Foller.

Napier Township, on Friday, the 21st, at the house of J. M. Robison (in the Borough of Schellsburg.)

Schellsburg Borough, on Monday the 24th, at the house of J. M. Robison.

St. Clair Township, on Tuesday, the 25th, at the house of Gideon D. Trout.

Union Township, on Wednesday, the 26th, at the house of Michael Wyant.

Middle Woodberry Township, on Thursday, the 27th, at the house of Henry Fluke.

South Woodberry Township, on Friday the 28th, at the house of A. & J. Stoner.

Hopewell Township, on Saturday the 29th, at the house of John Dasher.

West Providence Township, on Monday, the 31st, at the house of Philip Steckman.

Snakespring Township, on Tuesday, the 1st day of Febuary next, at the house of Daniel. L. Defibaugh.

Bedford Township, on Wednesday, the 2d, at the Commissioners, office.

Bedford Borough, on Thursday, the 3d, at the Commissioner, office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects made persuant to the several acts of assembly, in such case made and provided, are rebuested to attend and state their grievances for redress, according to Law.

Attest: H. J. BRUNER,
H. Nicodemus, Clerk. C. EVANS,
Commissioners' office, J. BECKLEY,
Dec. 24th, 1858. Commissioners

PUBLIC SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 22d of January, next,

A HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

late the property of Mrs. Sophia Mower, dec'd., situate in Rainsburg, Colerain Township, Bedford county, being the 14th Lot north from the public square, on East side of main street, containing 82½ feet in front and running 198 feet back, adjoining Joshua Filler on the north, an alley on the East and South, and main street on the west. The improvements are a two story log house, with a large number of good fruit trees on the lot, such as apples, plums, cherries, and pears, &c.

☞The terms will be cash.

EMANUEL J. DIEHL, Adm'r.

Bedford County, ss.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for Bedford County on the 15th day of November A. D., 1858, before the same Court,

On motion of JOHN MOWER, Esq., the Court Grant a Rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of John Claar, late of Bedford Borough, in said County, dec'd, to wit : Jacob, who his dead, leving issue, a Daughter, Mary Ann, who is intermarried with George Hines, residing in Bedford, Catharine, intermarried with Anthony Stiffler, residing in Bedford, John, who is dead, leaving five Children, viz : George residing in the West, Henry residing in Fredrick County, Md., William residing in the West, Margaret, intermarried with George Beckley, reasining in Fredrick County, Md., and John residing at the same place, Joseph, Sarah, intermarried with Thomas Slack, now dead, leaving issue, six chidren residing in Bedford County, viz: George, Mary, intermarried with G. J. Rock, Jane, Margaret, Amanda and Franklin, Elizabeth, intermarried with Jacob Over, residing in Bedford, and Samuel, residing in the State of Kentucky, to be and appear at an Orphans Court to be held at Bedford in and for said County, on the 2d Monday, 14th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the said Real Estate of said John Claar, deceased, at the Valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

[L. S.] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereto set my hand, and seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 21th day of November,
A. D. 1858.

Attest, SAMUEL H. TATE, Clerk.
WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Dec. 24, 1858.

Bedford County, ss.

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for Bedford County, on the 15th day of November A. D., 1858, before the Judges of the same Court,

On motion of JOHN MOWER, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of John Kegg, late of Colerain tp., in said County deceased, to wit : William residing in Bancock County, Ohio, Emanuel, Mary Ann, residing in Bedford County, John, residing in California, Jacob, Josiah, residing in Bedford County, Rebecca, residing in Huntingdon County, Pa., and Margaret, residing in Bedford County, to be and appear at an Orphans Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 2d Monday, 14th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said John Kegg, deceased at the Valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

[L. S.] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have here unto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 24th day of November, A. D. 1858.

Attest, S. H. TATE, Clerk.
WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Dec. 24, 1858

PUBLIC SALE OF

Real Estate.

There will be sold at public vendue on the premises at Bloody Run, on Friday the 18th day of January next, at one O'clock of said day, one House and Lot of ground, and out buildings, situate in the town of Bloody Run, adjoining lots of Mr. Barndollar and Mrs. Tate on the South side of the Turnpike Road and fronting the same.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of Sale by

JOHN SPARKS,
Att'y in fact for Christena Steckman and others, and by
VAL. STECKMAN,
Guardian of the minor heirs of George Steckman, deceased.

Bedford, Dec 24, 1858.

A CARD.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

The summer term will open Aug. 5th. Fall term, Oct. 21st, 1858, and winter term, Jan. 18th. Spring term, April 5th, 1859.

☞Circulars with full particulars may be had of W. W. BRUM, A. B., Principal.

N. B. Half the tuition must be paid in *advance*. Students coming to this institution will be conveyed free of charge from Bedford, on the 17th January, by addressing a letter to Mr. Samuel Williams, of Rainsburg.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., June 4, '57–1y.

KIMMELL HOUSE,

C STREET,

Between Four-and-a-half and Sixth Streets,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.
E. V. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.
Washington City, Dec. 10, 57-1y.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞Office one door West of the Union Hotel.

J. W. SCOTT.

(Late of the firm of Winchester & Scott.)

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store

and

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

No. 814 Chestnut Street,

(Nearly opposite the GIRARD HOUSE.)

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. SCOTT, would respectfully call the attention of his former friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guarantied. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.

October, 8, 1858–1y.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the suqscribers, living in Colerain Township, on the estate of Samuel Diehl, late of said Township dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY P. DIEHL,
ANDREW KOONS,
Dec. 24, 1858. *Adm'rs.*

SELLING OFF AT COST.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH wishes to retire from business, and will sell an entire Stock of goods at cost! Ladies wishing to supply themselves with goods at wholesale prices, would do well to call before the following hand-some articles are disposed of.

Rich silks, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Poplins, French and American De Laines, Velvets, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantles, Ladies' and Childrens' Furs, Clouds, Hoods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, French Work, Gloves, Hosiery, Shoes, Jewelry, Perfumery, and an endless variety of Fancy Goods.

Milliners would find it to their advantage to examine the assortment in the Millinery department.

Dec. 17, 1858.

The British Reviews,

AND

Blackwood's Magazine

PREMIUMS AND REDUCTIONS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS. (Regular prices)

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwoods's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par

POSTAGE.

The POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for "Blackwood," and but FOURTEEN CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1859,

AND AS A

Premium to New Subscribers,

the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1857, will be furnished complete, *without additional charge.*

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence, a full year of the Nos. (with no omission) for 1857, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1859.

Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1856, and 1858 will be supplied at the following EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

SPLENDID OFFERS FOR 1856 '57 '58 '59, TOGETHER.

For Blackwood's Magazine,	the four years	6 00
For any one Review,		6 00
For any two Reviews,		10 00
For Blackwood and one Review,		10 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,		13 00
For three Reviews,		13 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,		17 00
For the four Reviews,		15 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,		20 00

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented,

Now is the Time to Subscribe ! !

☞Remittances must, in all cases, be made *direct to the Publishers*, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents.

Address,
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold street, New York.

Dec. 24 1858.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the cities with a large and handsome stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

elegant rich Dress Silks, Valentia Robes, French Merino, Thibet cloths, Delaines, all colors, Shawls of every description and all prices, bought low at auction. Also, a large and handsome assortment of Furs, Victorines, Capes, Cuffs and Muffs, Bonnets of all kinds, Velvet, Satin, Brown, Silk, Grey and Brown Straw trimmed and untrimmed. Also, an endless assortment of ribbons, feathers, flowers and rueshes, gloves and hosiery, boots and shoes, and a full assortment of every kind of fancy goods.

N. B. Country milliners can be supplied with all kinds of millinery goods.

Oct. 22, 1858.

Overland California Mail Route!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER

HAVE just received a large assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting in part of calicoes from 6¼ cents to 12½ cents per yard, Delaines, Coburgs, Parmetta Cloths, black and fancy silks, Merinoes, Plaids, Flannels. A large assortment of Shawls of all colors and prices Swiss Cambricks, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Shirt and Drawers, bleached and unbleached Muslins of all prices & widths, Cloths and Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, and in fact every thing generally in country stores. Also, a large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS CAPS,

Comforts, Cravats. Also, Queensware, Hardware Buckets, Groceries of all kinds, with a general assortment of spices, &c. We invite all to call and see our stock of goods for we are determined to sel to suit the times for cash or approved produce.

Oct 23, 1858.

SOLD OUT!

THE undersigned having disposed of his entire stock of goods, begs leave to notify all persons knowing themselves indebted to him either by Note or Book account to call and settle before the first of January, 1859. All neglecting to do so, their accounts will be left in the hands of an officer for collection.

Oct. 22, 1858. G. W. RUPP.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Jeremiah Weight and Simon Karn, Executors, &c, of Charles Weight, deceased, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday the 5th day of January, 1859, at 10 o'clock of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend. JOHN P. REED.

Dec. 17th, 1858. Auditor.

ATTENTION, BEDFORD RIFLEMEN !

You are hereby ordered to appear in Winter Uniform, (with plume and Pompoon) at the Court House, on Saturday the 8th day of January, next, at 10 O'clock, A. M., with 10 rounds of blank cartridge. It is expected that a full turn out be made, as business of impor ance demands every member present who wishes any benefit arising from the Late Military Law, passed April 1858. By order of the Capt.

WM. DIBERT O. S.

Bedford, December 10, 1858.

Holiday Festivities.—Ferguson &co. have just received a splendid assortment of Preserves, Pickles, Marmalades, &c., including Peaches for Pies, Brandy Cherries & Peaches, Pickeled Oysters, Salmon, Lobsters, Pineapple, Limes, Apricots, Oranges &c., &c., &c. Sold at the lowest living profits.

CASH AND PRODUCE STORE!

HILLEGAS and MOWRY,

Merchants, at Buena Vista, Bedford co., Pa.

WOULD announce to their friends and customers that they have replenished their former stock by an additional supply of Fall and Winter GOODS of all kinds, which they intend selling *very low for cash or country produce.*

GIVE THEM A CALL.

N. B. Merchantable produce taken in payment for store debts.

Buena Vista, Oct., 15, 1858.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned upon the estate of Catharine Hardinger late of Cumberland Valley township, in said county, dec'd—all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

LEVI HARDINGER,
Dec. 11, 1858. Adm'r.

Auditor's Notice.

Chaffe, Stout & Co., vs D. S. Berkstresser, } Testatum Venditioni Exponas from Huntingdon County, No. 2, November term, 1858. The undersigned appointed Auditor to make distribution of the money in the hands of Sheriff Fluke, arising from the sale of Defts. property, to and among the creditors entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, January 14, 1859 at his office, at which all persons interested can attend, if they see proper.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Auditor.

Estate of Samuel Cartwright, Dec'd.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County, upon the Estate of Samuel Cartwright, late of Middle Woodberry Township, Bedford Co., dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment and those having claims against the Estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to the undersigned at Claysburg, Blair County.

DANIEL SHOCK,
Dec. 24th, 1858. *Adm'r.*

NOTICE.

Believing that short settlements are the true plan for conducting all business operations, our books will be ready for settlement on the first day of January, 1859. Every account not settled by the period named, must then be closed by cash or note.

A. B. CRAMER, & Co.
J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER,
WM. HARTLEY,
REED & MINNICH,
FERGUSON & Co.
OSTER, MANSPEAKER [& CARN.

Dec. 24, 1858.

☞See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, in another column.

☞*All wanting to emigrate to a mild climate, good soil, and fine markets, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands.*

THE HAMMONTON FARMER.—A newspaper devoted to Literature and Agriculture, also setting forth full accounts of the new settlements of Hammonton, in New Jersey, can be subscribed for at only 15 cts. per annum.

Inclose postage stamps for the amount. Address to Editor of the Farmer, Hammonton, Atlantic Co. New Jersey. Those wishing cheap land, of the best quality, in one of the healthiest and most delightful climates in the Union, see advestisement of Hammonton Lands.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE 25 MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA—by Railroad in the State of New Jersey. Soil among the best for Agricultural purposes being a good loam soil, with a clay bottom. The land is a large tract, divided into small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling and building. The crops can be seen growing. Terms from $15 to 20 per acre, payable within four years by instalments. To visit the place—Leave Vine St. Wharf at Phila. at 7½ A. M. by Railroad for Hamonton, or address R. J. Byrnes, by letter. See full advertisement in another column.

PICKLES AND SHOES.

Many men of many minds—
Many Shoes of many kinds,
From sizes one to number nine,
Allowing some for *heel* behind.

Boots for men and women too,
Some high; some low; some old and new,
With shanghai tops and pointed heels
To make him high who lowly feels.

If prices do not suit your mind
Just take a little cheaper kind—
But when you buy cheap shoes, beware,
For cheapest shoes are first to tear.

If fruits and pickles well put up;
Fruits preserved, or nice catsup,
Be bothering any one to taste,
To Ferguson's be sure to haste.

Tobacco and cigars are there,
Of qualities and kinds quite rare,
To please the taste of every one
And make the boys appear full grown.

We take all kinds of trade for goods,
E'en wagons full from out the woods—
All kinds of produce and of grain,
Will be received and sold again.

Now call and see this Store of shoes,
Of pickles and preserves for use,
But when you call just bring along,
What is the object of our song.

Hard Times Relief.

Ladies' Bazaar!

THE Ladies of Bedford and vicinity are invited to call and examine the handsome assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, now opened and ready for inspection at the "BAZAAR."

DRESS GOODS, consisting in part of robe and plain silks, cashmeres, Poil dechevres, flounced and side striped delain robes, fancy and bayadere de laines, French plain and printed de laines, opera flannels, English and French merinos, poplins, velvets de bergs, brilliants, American and French ginghams, English and American prints.—SHAWLS, a great variety, such as long, square, and mantilla,—cloaks, circular, raglan and mantilla styles. FURS—Ladies and Gents—Chenille Scarfs, Expansion skirts, &c.

BONNETS,

Bridal, velvet, silk, satin, tufted silk, chenille, straw and mourning bonnets, ladies dress caps, children's and Misses' straw and silk bonnets, Ladies' dress caps, head-dresses, ribbons, feathers, flowers, French and American, and Millinery goods generally.

EMBROIDERIES.

A handsome assortment of French sets, collars, children's sets, edgings, laces, flouncings, veils, &c.

and an endless variety of fancy articles.

All of the above articles have been purchased at prices to suit the times.

Call, ladies, and examine for yourselves.

Country Milliners supplied with all kinds of Millinery.

The public will please accept Mrs. H. D. PEUGH's thanks for the liberal patronage she has received.

Nov. 12, 1858.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

Reed & Minnich have just returned from the Eeastern cities with a large assortment of splendid

Winter Goods!

which they will sell cheaper than the cheapest. Their stock includes all kinds of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

of the latest and most fashionable styles,

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

of every variety of patterns, from the richest CASSIMERE to the most enduring COMMON WEAR,

QUEENSWARE

of all sorts from the finest China to the cheapest article in the market,

GROCERIES,

such as Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c.. &c.

Call around and buy anything you want.

Nov. 19, 1858.

LADIES'

FANCY STORE.

The undersigned, thankful for the past favors of the public, respectfully begs leave to inform the ladies, that she has on hand a large assortment of LADIES' FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, such as Silks, De Laines, Thibet Cloths, Prints, also Linens, Muslins, Cloaks, Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Rouches, Ladies' Best Kid Gloves, Hose, Children's Hose, French Embroidery, French and English Crapes, Zephyrs, Shetland Wool, Velvet Trimmings, Hoops, Sack Flannels, Wool Delaines, &c., &c. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

M. C. FETTERLY.

Bedford, Oct. 22d, 1858.

A GOOD HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his house and lot in Buena Vista, Juniata Township, Bedford county, on which are erected a good TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, well finished, an excellent FRAME STABLE, a good shop well calculated for a shoemaker or tailor—also, a well of good water in the back yard, and always plenty of water in the cellar.

This property is a very desirable one, being well calculated for a business man, it being in a good neighborhood. Buena Vista wants another store, a good wagon maker, shoemaker and tailor. ☞Any person wishing to purchase such property, at a low price, will address the subscriber at Buena Vista. If sold, possession given this Fall. NICHOLAS KEGG.

Aug. 20, 1858–tf.

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College.

PITTSBURG, PA. CHARTERED 1855.

300 STUDENTS ATTENDING JANUARY, 1858.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J C SMITH, A M., Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A T DOUTHETT, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

J A DRYDRICK and T C JENKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.

A COWLEY and W A Miller, Profs. of Penmanship.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING, As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE

COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and thorough education of a practical business man.

12 Premiums.

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities for best Writing,

NOT ENGRAVED WORK.

Important Information.—Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for full Commercial Course, $35.00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board $2.50 per week—Stationary, 6.00—Entire cost, $60.00 to $70.00.

☞Ministers, sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address F W JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sep 3, 1858–1y

TO INVALIDS.—*DR. HARDMAN*—ANALYTICAL PHYSICIAN AND **Physician for Diseases of the LUNGS,** FORMERLY PHYSICIAN TO THE CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, AND INVALIDS RETREAT,

Author of "Letters to Invalids,"

Editor of the "Medical Stethoscope," &c.,

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medicated Inhalations lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the direct manner. All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicines directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are the antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of the disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, comfort or business of the patient.

OTHER DISEASES TREATED.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with Lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation. I usually find them *promptly curable.*

Paplapus and all other forms of female complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Diseases, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, Piles, &c. &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

No charge for consultation.

June 4, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in Pleasantville, St. Clair township, on

Saturday, the 8th day of January, next,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND IN SAID TOWN, with Dwelling House, STORE House, Stable and oth[illegible]er improvements thereon, now in possession of Simon Hershman. ☞Terms:—Cash at confirmation of sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
Adm'r of the Estate of Louisa Hammer, dec'd.
Nov. 26, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on

FRIDAY, THE 7th DAY OF JANUARY,

next, the following described Real Estate, situate in St. Clair Township, viz : a tract of land containing

181 *Acres and 90 Perches, with Log House,* FRAME BARN and other out-buildiogs thereon —

There is also an apple orchard on the premises.

This land adjoins John R. and Andrew Mowry, Christ's heirs, Jacob Burket and others—is in a good state of cultivation—is well watered and presents fair opportunities for profitable investments.

Terms:—Cash at confimation of sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
Adm'r of the Estate of Philip Ickes, dec'd.
Nov. 26, 1858.

FOR SALE, or Trade.

A FARM WITHIN ONE

mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

A farm in Morrison's cove, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs, Jacob Furry and others, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance well timbered, with an abundance of locust and chestnut timber. There are several never failing springs upon the premises with a constanty stream running through the farm. There is also a large and thrifty young orchard bearing fruit thereon. The improvements are a rough cast House, Log Barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa, of first class prairie, close to timber and within a few miles of the Missouri river above Council Bluffs.

ALSO,

334 acres in Story county, Iowa.

ALSO,

113 acres in Pottowattamie county, Iowa, near Council Bluffs.

ALSO

Lot no 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

640 acres in Ripley County, Missouri.

ALSO,

The farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining Bloomfield Furnace, known as the "Pearson property" lately owned by David Daniels, containing 131 ecres and 60 perches, with excellent orchard of fruit trees thereon and never failing water at the door. The improvements are one large frame House, one log House and barn, with convenient out-buildings. The land is good—produces welland is in a high state of cultivation. A good pike is close by leading to Hollidaysburg which with the Furnaces make a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce.

Nov. 5, '58. O. E. SHANNON.

SHRIVER BROTHERS,

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

376 Baltimore Street, Baltimore,

SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF BUTTER, Lard, Flour, Bacon, Leather, Wool, Ginseng, Snake Root, Beeswax, Feathers, and every description of country Produce.

A long business experience enables us to assure our friends that the best possible disposition will be made of anything entrusted to our care for sale.

THE

Liver Invigorator.

PREPARED BY DR. SANDFORD,

COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,

Is one of the best purgative and liver medicines now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experenced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strenthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The LIVER is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are full ly developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing tone and health to purifying the blood, giving removing the cause of the whole machinery, radical cure. the disease—effecting a

Billious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures Costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsie. ☞One dose of two teaspoonfulls will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction, removes the cause of the disease and makes a perfect cure. Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic while one dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus and a preventive of Cholera.

☞Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness. One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.—One dose often repeated cures, Chronic Diarrhœa, in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose. One or two doses cures attacks caused by Worms in Children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it never fails.

☞A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever and all Fevers of a Billious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues. All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common Headache, all of which are the result of a Diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor 345 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale at the Drug Store of Dr. B F Harry, Bedford, Pa.

May 14, 1858.

JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF

A FINE HEAD OF

RICH GLOSSY HAIR.

Talk of beauty, and it cannot exist without a fine head of hair, then read the following, and if you ask more, see circular around each bottle, and no one can doubt.

Professor Wood's Hair Restorative.—We call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a centinual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the grey, or diseased in scalp, to use it; and surely the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

The Agent for Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in New Haven, received the following letter in regard to the Restorative, a few weeks since;

DEEP RIVER, CON., July 23, 1858.

Mr. Levenworth—Sir: I have been troubled with dandruff or scurf on my head for more than a year, my hair began to come out, scurf and hair together, I saw in a New Haven paper about "Wood's Hair Restorative" as a cure. I called at your store on the 1st of April last, and purchased one bottle to try it, and I found to my satisfaction it was the thing, it removed the scurf and new hair began to grow; it is now two or three inches in length where it was all off. I have great faith in it. I wish you to send me two bottles more by Mr. Post, the bearer of this.—I don't know as any of the kind is used in this place, you may have a market for many bottles after it is known here. Yours with respect,

RUFUS PRATT.

PHILA., Sept., 9, 1857.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—in fact had. I have used but two half pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation I can induce many others to try it.

Yours respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.
No. 464 Vine street.

VINCENNES, Ia., June 22, 1856.

Prof. O. J. Wood: As you are about to manufacture and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, I will state, for whomsoever it may concern, that I have used it and known others to use it—that I have, for several years, been in the habit of using, other Hair Restoratives, and that I find yours vastly superior to any other I know. It entirely cleanses the head of dandruff, and with one month's proper use will restore any person's hair to the original youthful color and texture, giving it a healthy, soft and glossy appearance; and all this, without discoloring the hands that apply it, or the dress on which it drops. I would, therefore, recommend its use to every one desirous of having a fine color and texture to hair. Respectfully yours,

WILSON KING.

O. J. WOOD & Co., 212 Broadway, New York (in the great New York Wire Railing Establisment, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, M.,

And sold by all Druggists.

For sale at the Drug Store of Dr. B F Harry, Bedford, Pa.

May 14, 1858.

Sign of the Lock!

HARDWARE,

FARM-IMPLEMENT AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING AND

VARIETY STORE.

WILLIAM HARTLEY

Has just opened and is constantly receiving at his new store, corner of "Bedford Hall," one door East of A B Cramer's store, an elegant and large stock of Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, and Agricultural Implements. His stock consists in part of

Carpenter's tools,
Cabinet maker's tools and findings,
Wooden and willow ware,
Ropes of several sizes,
Chains in assortment,
Shovels, scoops, forks and spades,
Files and Rasps in Variety,
Locks of all descriptions,
Brass, Copper and Iron wire,
Churns in Variety,
Coffee and Spice Mills, (Warranted)
Fox, Rat, and Mice traps,
Spade, Shovel, fork and axe handles,
Brushes in Variety,
Nails, Glass and Putty,
Fluid, Pine oil and Turpentine,
Double and Single Bit axes,
Knife cleaners, an excellent article,
Britannia ware,
Brass, porcelained and tin lined Kettles,
Patent and common Sad Irons,
Shoemakers tools and findings,
Screen wire,
Chain Pumps,
Corn Shellers,
Corn Fodder Cutters and crushers,
Corn mills,
Glass Lanterns,
Oil for Harness and Machinery,

Paints, oils, and varnish, Iron and Steel of all descriptions, Wall Paper and hundreds of other articles.

He respectfully invites the patronage of the citizens of this and adjoining counties, feeling confident that he can satisfy them in the price and quality of his goods.

Remember, things sold by him are *warranted* as *represented* so that none can be deceived; and any article not in his line not on hand will be furnished at 4 days notice cheerfully at Eastern retail price.

N. B. Believing that the present credit system is disadvantageous to every body, he will trust no man longer than 6 months, but will sell *cheaper for cash* than goods of like quality have ever been bought in Bedford. Call and examine his stock, judge for yourself, and we think you will be pleased with the goods, the prices and the system.

He keeps on hand, or will cheerfully furnish every thing needed in this county and brought from the East, excepting only dry goods and groceries.

March, 26, 1858.

Hammonton Lands—*NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENT.—RARE OPPORTUNITY.*—TO ALL WANTING FARMS—in a healthy place, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, on the Camden and Atlantic railroad, New Jersey. An old estate has been recently opened for sale, and the first division of 10,000 acres divided up into farm of twenty acres and upwards. The soil is of *the best* quality for the production of fruits, grains &c. The price is $15 to $20 per acres, payable in easy quarterly yearly instalments, with a term of four years, with interest. The terms are made easy, in order to insure the rapid improvement of the land, by enabling *every industrious man to buy a farm.* It is now being extensively improved by good roads, and some of the best citizens from New England and the Middle States are erecting large improvements. It is a scene of the greatest improvement out of Philadelphia. Seventy-five houses have been built in four months. Practical farmers and business men from the length and breadth of the Union are settling there. It is an important business place, on account of its being in the midst of a great market. Every article raised upon this land finds an immediate sale. The water is excellent, and no such thing as fever is known. The soil is a sandy loam, with a *clay bottom* and *retentive* of manures. It is free of stones and easily worked. It abounds largely in the phosphates, and such is its fertility that from the crops produced both upon this land and the large area adjoining under cultivation, it will be found not to be excelled anywhere in the production of crops most adapted to its market. The reader may be well aware that the earliest and best fruits and vegetables come from New Jersey, which are annually exported to the amount of millions of dollars. The land, besides being accessible in every way for fertilizers, has an abundant supply of the best quality of muck manure. Lumber and building materials can be had on the spot at a cheap price, from the mills. Other mills are now being opened, and brickyards being started on the ground. A person can put up a frame tenement for present convenience for one hundred dollars. On account of the extensive emigration, this is the best course to pursue in order to get a place to live in at first. Carpenters and builders are on hand to put up houses on the best terms.

In settling here the emigrant has many advantages. He is within a few hours' ride of the great cities in the Middle States and New England; he is near his old friends and associations; he is in a settled country, where every improvement and comfort of civilization is at hand; he is in a healthy place, and is not subject to the certainty of losing the greater part of his family and his own health by those malignant fevers which make the graves of so many millions of the young and hardy in far off regions away from home and friends. Besides, he has a mild climate and an open winter. There are three trains daily to Philadelphia, and to all those who improve the railroad company gives a free ticket. The reader will at once be struck with the advantages here presented, and ask himself why the property hasont been taken up before. The reason is, it was never thrown in the market; and unless these statements were correct, no one would be invited to examine before purchasing. This all are expected to do — They will see the land under cultivation; they will meet persons, no doubt, from their own neighborhood; they will witness the improvements, and can judge of the character of the population. Persons should come prepared to purchase, as many are locating, and locations are not held on refusal. The Hammonton Farmer, a monthly Literary and Agricultural sheet, containing full information of Hammonton, will be sent to each inquirer, and can be obtained at 25 cents per annum.

Title indisputable. Warrantee deeds given, clear of all incumbrance, when purchase money is paid. Route to the land:—Leave Vine street wharf, Philadelphia, for Hammonton by railroad at 7½ A. M. and 5½ P. M.; when there inquire for Mr Byrnes. Boarding conveniences will be found. Letters and applications can be addressed to S. B. COUGHLIN, 202 South Fifth Street below Walnut, Philada. Maps and information cheerfully furnished. (aug. 27, '58.

PUBLIC SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on

Saturday, the first day of January, next,

the following described Real Estate, being a tract of land containing FIFTY ACRES, or there-abouts, 30 of which are cleared and under fence. The improvements are a

GRIST-MILL, LOG AND FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, BARN and other out-buildings. There is also an ORCHARD thereon.

This property is in Londonderry township, adjoining lands of Christian Albright, James Mattingly, John M. Buchanan and others.

It is close to the route of the Connellsville rail road.—In close proximity with Cumberland and presents opportunities for a profitable investment.

Terms:—Cash at confirmation of sale.

CHARLES HOYMAN,
JACOB C. ALLBRIGHT,
Admr's of the estate of Sam'l Hoyman, dec'd.

Nov., 19, 1858.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.

July 17, 1857.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

BANKING HOUSES
OF
JOHN T. HOGG.

SOMERSET,	SOMERSET CO.	Pennsylvania.
MOUNTPLEASANT,	WESTMORE'D "	
CONNELLSVILLE,	FAYETTE CO.	
UNIONTOWN,	"	
BROWNSVILLE,	"	
NEW BRIGHTON,	BEAVER CO.	

Deposits received, Discounts made, Drafts bought, sold and collected. Bank notes and Specie bought and sold. Stocks, notes, and other securities, bought and sold on Commission. Correspondence and collections solicited.

Aug. 21, 1857.

GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.,

Where Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c. &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Lockets, at verylow prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

SHOEMENDING!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel, Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business at the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable.* Give me a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

June 11,'58. J. B. BAKER.

SHOE STORE!

Ferguson & Co.,

HAVE just opened their new Store in "Anderson's Row" of buildings, nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office.

Their stock of Boots and Shoes for men, women and children, is certainly the best and cheapest that has ever been brought to Bedford, for three reasons.

First:—On account of the pressure of the times, they have been laid in at 30 cents on the dollar less than what was paid last year for the same goods.

Second:—They were bought for CASH, and the usual discounts made.

Third:—They were bought in much larger quantities than dry goods merchants buy them, and consequently were bought much lower.

If this is doubted, the evidence is on the stand at the counter.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The store room has been so arranged as to have a separate apartment for the Ladies, provided with comfortable chairs and stools where they cat sit and talk, or buy shoes as they please.

Pickles and Fruits.

In connection with the shoe business, all kinds of Pickles, Fruits and Preserves will be kept, including Pine Apple, Peach, Strawberries, Cherries, Brandy Peaches, Catsups, Mixed Pickles, Lobsters, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

The best, and most general assortment of Tobacco and Cigars, will be kept constantly on hand.

As there is no store of this kind kept in this county, the proprietors are determined to keep it right, and sell at the lowest living profits.

A. FERGUSON & CO.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

NOTICE.

GEO. B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of Geo. B. Amick & Bro., notifies all persons interested, that the Books of said firm are in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted, or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

The subscriber will continue the Mercantile Business at the "OLD STAND," where he will be happy to meet his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a very short time a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

St. Clairsville, June 11,'58. GEO. B. AMICK.

A. H. C. BROCKEN,

22d CLIFF STREET, NEW-YORK,

MANUFACTURER OF

GLASS SYRINGES, HOMŒOPATHIC VIALS, GRADUATED MEASURES, NURSING BOTTLES, ETC.

Glass Ware for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, Photographers, etc. Green Glass Ware by the package. A liberal discount made to the trade. Orders from Country Druggists and Dealers solicited. Price Lists sent on application. [aug 13,'58.

PICKLING VINEGAR.—Pure Cider Vinegar—just; received also Extra quality mould candles, at A. B. CRAMER & CO.

PURE WHITE LEAD, FLAXSEED OIL and Spirits Turpentine, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

LUMBER FOR SALE.—White and Yellow Pine Boards, Plastering and Shingling Lath and bills furnished to order by

REED & MINNICH.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE

of Carriage varnish at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

DR. WALTON'S

AMERICAN PILLS.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS

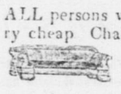
One small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to *Dr. D. G. Walgen* No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton Proprietor.

Dr. W's treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course. Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Feb. 5, 58.—1 yr.

How to save Money!



ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap Chairs and Cabinet Furniture, can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need from a large stock now on hand which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this country.

You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by calling on me as there will be great reductions made in suits of Furniture. You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices.

CHAIRS FROM	$4 50	to	36 00	per set
BEDSTEADS,	2 50	"	15 00	"
TABLES,	2 50	"	20 00	"
BUREAUS,	10 00	"	35 00	"
CUPBOARDS,	5 00	"	12 00	"
WASHSTANDS,	1 50	"	6 00	"
WORK STANDS,	1 00	"	5 00	"
CANDLE STANDS,	1 00	"	3 00	"

All other articles in proportion. All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

February 19, 1858.

A. B. Cramer & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

all of which have been purchased since the great

DECLINE IN PRICES EAST.

Our ASSORTMENT is the best we have ever offered, including all the

NEWEST STYLES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Unprecedented bargains will be offered our friends and customers for CASH, or PRODUCE. A liberal credit will be given to those only, who will PROMPTLY settle their accounts every January by Cash or Note.

No trouble to show goods.—Call and see the bargains. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct., 29, 1858.

NEW AUTUMN

AND

WINTER Goods.

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN,

have now in store a complete stock of

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,

embracing printed Byadere, Pacific and Hamilton Delaines, Robes Volentine, Robes A'Quilla, Rich Black and Fancy Silks, Saxony and Paris Plaids, Coburgs and Merinos, in all desirable colors from 25 cents up, plain and printed Persian Cloth, from 12½ cts up, printed Flannels, Indian Scotch Plaid and Bay State Blanket Shawls, from $1.50 up, gloves and hosiery, dress trimmings and fringes, merino under shirts and drawers, comforts and scarfs, bleached and unbleached muslins, in all widths, from 6¼ cts. up, checks, ginghams, tickings, flannels, new style fall prints, from 6¼ cts. up, cassimers, cloths and every other article usually kept in a well

ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Together with a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Glass and Queensware, Cutlery, fresh family groceries, &c., &c.

We repectfully invite every person to call and examine our GOODS before purchasing, as we are determind to sell exceedingly low for cash or approved produce. (Oct., 29, 1858.)

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store
March 6, 1857.

CALICOES, MUSLINS, and other goods just received at Reed and Minnich's. Call and see them.

OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT,

cheap, durable and pretty, already ground at Hartley's. (j18,'58

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

BURNING FLUID and PINE OIL

Always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

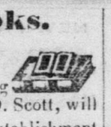
WAGONS.—Several new two horse waggons work warranted, for sale on a liberal credit or for country produce by A. B. CRAMER & Co. Feb. 19, 1858.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

Cheese—Cheese, best quality, just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER



Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.
October 30, 1857. C. W. ASHCOM.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY

AND

Machine Shop'

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all the Ploughs now in the country.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1856.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856-

---

The "Right of Search"

WILL not be denied to any one wishing to purchase a new coat at Loyer's

Emporium

OF FASHION!

where has just been received a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's dress and furnishing goods, consisting, in part, of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS
CRAVATS,
GLOVES, &c., &c.

all of which are offered to the public at a low figure.

Clothes made to order on short notice.

Call and buy one of those beautiful coats made only by

Colin Loyer, Merchant TailoR,
Of the finest fashionable
Lasting goods, both plain and fancY,
Into Bedford ever brought tO
Neatly clothe "ye people" civiL.

Bedford, July 2, 1858.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

☞Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. ASHCOM, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

LUMBER.—Twenty Thousand feet of Spruce & Pine Boards, also a large supply of Poplar Scantling—for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co Feb 19, 1858

A NEW SUPPLY OF BOOTS & SHOES,

Just received and for sale cheap at J. & J. M. Shoemaker's Colonade store. (aug. 20,'58.

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE

of Hair and tooth brushes at Dr. Harry' Drug and Book Store. [july 30,

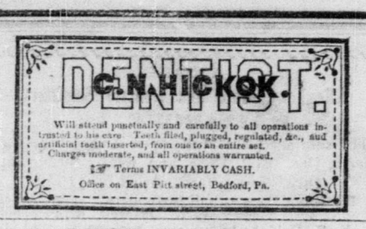
---

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

All kinds of goods sold at REED & MINNICH'S for Cash or Produce.

---

500 bushels of prime clover seed wanted at *J. & J. M. Shoemaker's* Colonade store, for which the highest market price will be paid. (oct., 22, 1858.)


DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry al kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

. They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

ATTENTION, MARKSMAN!

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, Bedford, Pa.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.-1y.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

CUMBERLAND MD.,

ADJOINING THE DEPOT,

JOHN C. RIFFLE, PROPRIETOR.

☞Coaches from Bedford, Greensburg and Washington, stop at this House. Persons going to Cumberland will find advantages, by stopping at the "American House," over that of any other in the place. (may 14, '58-1y.)

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

D. R. ANDERSON,

OF CENTREVILLE, CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

would hereby give notice to his customers and friends, that in order to make arrangements for the Fall trade he will sell goods wants all knowing themselves owing him to come and settle with him without delay.

Sep. 24, 1858.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1851. G. H. SPANG.

W. J. BAER. G. W. BENFORD. B. F. MEYERS.

BAER, BENFORD & MEYERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

WILL punctually attend to all business entrusted to their care. ☞Mr. Baer will be in regular attendance at Court. Office on Juliana street, same as formerly occupied by Wm. M. Hall, Esq. [jan '58.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

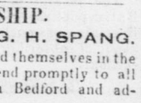
WILL practice regularly in the Courts o Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washinghton Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a daily line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union.

Passengers will REACH



trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is *Four Dollars and Twenty Cents* being

THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER

than on any other route from Bedford to that point. Coaches leave the Washington Hotel, Bedford, every morning, at 6½ o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and the Depot at Latrobe every morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg, (Sundays excepted. JOSEPH A. GARMAN.

February, 12, 1858-tf.

☞"FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN."

Girard

Fire and Marine Insurance Company,

Philadelphia.

CAPITAL $200,000.

DIRECTORS.

WM M SWAIN, of Public Ledger.	
JOHN ANSPACH, Jr.,	GEO. W. WOODWARD
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WM S BOYD,	C D SHOEMAKER,
JER. WALKER,	THO. CRAVEN,
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JNO. McCLURE,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M D.

Hon. JOEL JONES, President.
A S GILLET, Vice President.
JOHN S McMULLIN, Secretary.
JAS. B. ALVORD, Assistant Secretary.

☞All claims hitherto presented against this Company, properly audited and adjusted, *have been paid.* The "Girard" is not a "Mutual" Company. Persons insuring in it need only pay the premium on their Policy, no assessment being made upon them in case of losses by the Company.

BENFORD & MEYERS,
Agents for Bedford county.

April 23, 1858.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache, arising from disordered stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

SOLD BY

Doctors Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

july 30,'58-1y.

Samuel Ketterman,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemon's Iron Works, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING,
Nov. 2, 1857. JAMES MADARA

The business of manufacturing iron at Lemon' Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partners James Madary, in the Books property and effects belonging to the late firm of Madara, King & Co.

Nov. 20. 1857. HENRY S. KING.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.